



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

species of Raft-breasted birds are nearly as great as between any of the Ratitæ and Carinatæ." He summarizes the views of leading modern authorities on the relationships of the various extinct types of formerly supposed Ratite forms, and adds: "Strong enough arguments, we think, have been put forward to show that the theory of a common origin of the Ratitæ is untenable, and hence no single hypothesis of distribution is able to account for the facts of their distribution. We cannot imagine a race of Ostriches sprung from *Hesperornis* or anything of like nature in the Cretaceous, spreading over the whole earth in the Tertiary, and then as decay set in, leaving its fragments scattered in remote corners of the globe. . . . To seek the nearest Carinate affinities for the different sections separately; to develop the palæontological history of each more fully; and to inquire into the physical and biological conditions which led to their insulation, perpetuation, and differentiation in various provinces,—these are only a few of the points that invite an extended investigation." His review of the matter in the pages which follow is a suggestive and important contribution to the literature of the subject.

—J. A. A.

**Bangs on Birds from Colombia.**—Mr. Bangs has recently published two papers<sup>1</sup> on birds received from Colombia, from his collector, Mr. W. W. Brown, Jr. The first relates to a collection of nearly 700 specimens gathered during the two months from the middle of December, 1897, to the middle of February, 1898, within fifteen miles of Santa Marta, at elevations ranging from 500 to nearly 6000 feet. The number of species and subspecies reported upon in this paper is 126, of which 10 are described as new, as follows: *Galbulia ruficauda pallens*, *Melanerpes wagleri sanctæ-martæ*, *Dendrocincla olivacea anguina*, *Sycalis browni*, *Cyanocompsa concreta sanctæ-martæ*, *Arremonops conirostris canens*, *Piranga faceta*, *Cyclarhis flavipectus canticus*, *Dacnis napæa*, *Merula incompta*.

The second paper relates to a later sending, by the same collector, of birds taken "at the little village of Pueblo Viejo, in the high Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia," at about 8000 feet altitude. This collection numbers 28 species, of which 4 are described as new, namely: *Elænia browni*, *Automolus rufippectus*, *Buarremón basilicus*, *Thryothorus lætus*.—J. A. A.

**Nelson on New Birds from Mexico.**—Further results of Mr. E. W. Nelson's ornithological work in Mexico have recently appeared. His

<sup>1</sup> On Some Birds from Santa Marta, Colombia. By Outram Bangs. Proc. Biol. Soc. of Washington, Vol. XII, pp. 131-144. June 3, 1898.

On Some Birds from Pueblo Viejo, Colombia. By Outram Bangs. *Ibid.* pp. 157-160. Aug. 10, 1898.